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L2   (       360)SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TYROSINE (100A) (LIPOIC OR G
L3   (       174)SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND (TOPICAL OR EXTERNAL)
L4   (       198)SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TYROSINE (50A) (LIPOIC OR GL
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L9   (        83)SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 NOT L8
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                 E PERRICONE NICHOLAS/AU
L11           45 S E27-29
L12           90 S L10 NOT L11
L13           90 FOCUS L12 1-
L14         4255 S DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL
L15          174 S L3
L16           32 S DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL/AB
L17          269 S DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL/CLM
L18          273 S L16 OR L17
L19            8 S L18 AND L15
L20         4255 S DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL
L21        50125 S TYROSINE
L22        26269 S (LIPOIC ACID OR GLUTATHIONE )
L23           23 S L20 (30A) L21 (30A) L22
L24           17 S L23 NOT L11
L25            8 S L20/CLM AND L21/CLM AND L22/CLM
L26            1 S L25 NOT L11
L27         7485 S  L20/CLM OR L21/CLM OR L22/CLM
L28         2220 S  L20/AB OR L21/AB OR L22/AB
L29            6 S L28 AND L27 AND L23
L30            0 S L29 NOT L11
L31            9 S L28 AND L27 AND L15
L32            2 S L31 NOT L11

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list of your currently defined saved names.
REPLACE OLD DEFINITION? Y/(N):y
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EPRESENTATIVE: AUDLEY A. CIAMPORCERO JR., JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, 08933-7003
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 822

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . traps, retinoids such as retinol and retinyl palmitate, ceramides, polyunsaturated fatty acids, essential fatty acids, enzymes, enzyme inhibitors, minerals, estrogens, 2-**dimethylaminoethanol**, copper peptides such as Cu:GHK, **lipoic acid**, amino acids such a proline and **tyrosine**, lactobionic acid, acetyl-coenzyme A, niacin, riboflavin, thiamin, ribose, electron transporters such as NADH and FADH2; and botanical extracts such as. . .
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:279707 USPATFULL
TITLE: Composition containing Hedychium extract and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Martin, Katharine M., Ringoes, NJ, UNITED STATES
Saliou, Claude, Gladstone, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002155138	A1	20021024	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-52315	A1	20020118	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-262822P	20010119	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: AUDLEY A. CIAMPORCERO JR., JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ, 08933-7003
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 517
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
DETD . . . tocopheryl acetate; retinoids such retinol, retinal, retinyl palmitate, retinyl acetate, and retinoic acid; hormones such as estrogens and dihydroxyandrostene dione; 2-**dimethylaminoethanol**; **lipoic acid**; amino acids such a proline and **tyrosine**; lactobionic acid; self-tanning agents such as dihydroxy acetone; dimethyl aminoethanol; acetyl-coenzyme A; niacin; riboflavin; thiamin; ribose; electron transporters such as. . .
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:224254 USPATFULL
TITLE: Sunscreen compositions containing a dibenzoylmethane derivative
INVENTOR(S): Cole, Curtis, Ringoes, NJ, United States
Natter, Florence, Hillsborough, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., Skillman, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6444195	B1	20020903	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-883416		20010618	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dodson, Shelley A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Harriman, Erin M.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 485
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 15 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . benzoyl peroxide, sulfur resorcinol, ascorbic acid, D-panthenol, hydroquinone, sunscreen agents, anti-inflammatory agents, skin lightening agents, antimicrobial and antifungal agents, estrogens, 2-**dimethylaminoethanol**, **lipoic acid**, amino acids such a proline and **tyrosine**, lactobionic acid, acetyl-coenzyme A, niacin, riboflavin, thiamin, ribose, electron transporters such as NADH and FADH2, botanical extracts such as aloe. .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:201667 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing creatine, carnitine, and/or pyruvic acid
INVENTOR(S): Shapiro, Stanley S., Livingston, NJ, United States
Martin, Katharine M., Ringoes, NJ, United States
Shaya, Steven A., Highlands, NJ, United States
Kaminski, Claudia K., Milford, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., Skillman, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6432424	B1	20020813	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-606491		20000629	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Moezie, Minna
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Berman, Alysia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: McGowen, William E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 691
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 16 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM . . . sulfur resorcinol, ascorbic acid, D-panthenol, hydroquinone, sunscreen agents, keratolytic agents, anti-inflammatory agents, skin lightening agents, antimicrobial and antifungal agents, estrogens, 2-**dimethylaminoethanol**, **lipoic acid**, amino acids such a proline and **tyrosine**, lactobionic acid, acetyl-coenzyme A, niacin, riboflavin, thiamin, ribose, electron transporters such as NADH and FADH2, botanical extracts such as aloe. .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:191251 USPATFULL
TITLE: Astringent composition and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Watson, Geraldine A., Redondo Beach, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002102314	A1	20020801	
	US 6482446	B2	20021119	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-728012	A1	20001201	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Philip S. Johnson, One Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New Brunswick, NJ, 08933-7003
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 345
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 17 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
DETD . . . benzoyl peroxide, sulfur resorcinol, ascorbic acid, D-panthenol, hydroquinone, sunscreen agents, anti-inflammatory agents, skin lightening agents, antimicrobial and antifungal agents, estrogens, 2-**dimethylaminoethanol**, **lipoic acid**, amino acids such a proline and **tyrosine**, lactobionic acid, acetyl-coenzyme A, niacin, riboflavin, thiamin, ribose, electron transporters such as NADH and FADH2, botanical extracts such as aloe. .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:81526 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of promoting skin cell metabolism
INVENTOR(S): Shapiro, Stanley S., Livingston, NJ, United States
Martin, Katharine M., Ringoes, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., Skillman, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6372791	B1	20020416	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-606556		20000629	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dees, Jose ' G.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: George, Konata
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: McGowan, William E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 629
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L8   (        10)SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (TYROSINE/CLM (50A) (LIPOIC/
L9   (        83)SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 NOT L8
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                 E PERRICONE NICHOLAS/AU
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L12           90 S L10 NOT L11
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L14         4255 S DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL
L15          174 S L3
L16           32 S DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL/AB
L17          269 S DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL/CLM
L18          273 S L16 OR L17
L19            8 S L18 AND L15
L20         4255 S DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL
L21        50125 S TYROSINE
L22        26269 S (LIPOIC ACID OR GLUTATHIONE )
L23           23 S L20 (30A) L21 (30A) L22
L24           17 S L23 NOT L11
L25            8 S L20/CLM AND L21/CLM AND L22/CLM
L26            1 S L25 NOT L11
L27         7485 S  L20/CLM OR L21/CLM OR L22/CLM
L28         2220 S  L20/AB OR L21/AB OR L22/AB
L29            6 S L28 AND L27 AND L23
L30            0 S L29 NOT L11
L31            9 S L28 AND L27 AND L15
L32            2 S L31 NOT L11

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preserved.  You may then reenter the SAVE command with a different
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list of your currently defined saved names.
REPLACE OLD DEFINITION? Y/(N):y
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L12 ANSWER 87 OF 90 USPATFULL on STN

AB A preparation for **external** application to the skin which comprises disodium adenosine triphosphate and tranexamic acid for prevention of skin roughening and skin improvement.. . .

SUMM This invention relates to preparations for **external** application to the skin, more particularly **external** preparations having powerful effects of preventing skin roughening and improving the skin. The **external** preparation of the present invention is suitably applied to cosmetics, such as clear lotions, creams, milky lotions, facial packs, and. . .

SUMM One of the major purposes of **external** preparations for the skin such as cosmetics consists in prevention of skin roughening and skin improvement. For this purpose, humectants,. . .

SUMM . . . and cosmetics (see JP-B-47-1479, the term "JP-B" as used herein means an "examined published Japanese patent application"). However, preparations for **external** application containing a large amount of tranexamic acid are sticky and feel unpleasant when applied to the skin. Further, ginseng. . .

SUMM . . . been completed by taking these circumstances into consideration. An object of the present invention is to provide a preparation for **external** application to the skin which produces improved effects on the skin in healing of wounds, prevention of skin roughening, and. . .

SUMM The present invention relates to a preparation for **external** application to the skin which contains disodium adenosine triphosphate and tranexamic acid.

DRWD . . . acid, sorbic acid, alkyl p-hydroxybenzoates (e.g., ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate or butyl p-hydroxybenzoate), and hexachlorophene; amino acids, e.g., glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, **serine**, threonine, phenylalanine, **tyrosine**, aspartic acid, asparagine, glutamine, taurine, arginine, and histigine, and alkali metal salts and a hydrochloride of these amines; organic acids, e.g., acylsarcosine (e.g., sodium lauroylmethylsarcosine), **glutathione**, malic acid and tartaric acid; vitamins such as vitamin A and its derivatives, vitamin B group and its derivatives including. . .

DETD Preparations for **external** application to the skin were prepared according to the formulation shown in Tables 1 and 2 and tested for an. . .

DETD In the following Examples 6 to 13 preparations for **external** application were prepared. All of the preparations exhibited effects of preventing skin roughness and improving the skin conditions without causing. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A preparation for **external** application to the skin which comprises 0.0005 to 3.0% by weight disodium adenosine triphosphate, 0.01 to 3.0% by weight tranexamic. . .

2. The preparation for **external** application to the skin as claimed in claim 1, which is for amelioration of skin roughening.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:73295 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cosmetic composition
INVENTOR(S): Ogawa, Haruo, Kanagawa, Japan
Nishiyama, Shoji, Kanagawa, Japan
Ito, Kenzo, Kanagawa, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5658578		19970819
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-505666		19950721 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1995-158448	19950601

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:208908 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Topical** scar treatments using alkanolamines
INVENTOR(S): Perricone, Nicholas V., 27 Coginchaug Ct., Guilford, CT, United States 06437

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6319942	B1	20011120
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-875317		20010606 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Henley, III, Raymond
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Krinsky, Mary M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 540
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI **Topical** scar treatments using alkanolamines

AB Cutaneous scars are reduced by the **topical** application of compositions containing an alkanolamine such as ethylaminoethanol, **methylaminoethanol**, **dimethylaminoethanol**, **isopropanolamine**, triethanolamine, isopropanoldimethylamine, **ethylethanolamine**, 2-**butanolamine**, **choline**, **serine**, and mixtures thereof. Compositions may be applied directly to scar tissue, or embedded in linaments held against the scars. **Dimethylaminoethanol** in amounts ranging from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of the total composition is particularly preferred. Adjunct ingredients such as **lipoic** acid, **tyrosine**, ascorbyl palmitate, and glycolic acid may be added to scar-reducing formulations, and are desirable in many embodiments.

SUMM . . . Other treatments include application of silicone pads to the scar tissue surface, sometimes under pressure provided by an elastomeric bandage, **topical** application of silicone gel sheets, with or without added vitamin E (Palmieri, B., et al., J. Derm., 1995, 34: 506-509), and **topical** or intralesional treatment with corticosteroids.

SUMM It is another and more specific objective of the invention to provide **topical** compositions and simple methods for scar reduction and inhibition based upon direct **topical** application of compositions containing active ingredients and/or linaments such as a silicone gel sheet embedded with active ingredients, to scars. . . .

SUMM . . . accomplished by the present invention, which provides compositions and methods for the treatment and/or inhibition of cutaneous scars, which comprises **topical** application to the scars or injured skin areas of an effective amount of an alkanolamine such as ethylaminoethanol, **methylaminoethanol**, **dimethylaminoethanol**, **isopropanolamine**, triethanolamine, isopropanoldimethylamine, **ethylethanolamine**, 2-**butanolamine**, **choline**, **serine**, and mixtures thereof. **Dimethylaminoethanol** is particularly preferred. Amounts of active alkanolamine ingredient in scar-reducing **topical** compositions of the invention range from about 0.1% to about 10%, more narrowly from about 1% to about 3%, by weight of the total composition. Adjunct ingredients such as **lipoic** acid, **tyrosine**, a fatty acid ester of ascorbic acid, e.g., ascorbyl palmitate, and/or an α-hydroxy acid, e.g., glycolic acid may be added to scar-reducing formulations of the invention. One particularly efficacious embodiment for scars employs a composition containing diethylaminoethanol, **lipoic** acid, and **tyrosine**; the composition may, optionally, contain other ingredients. Methods and compositions of the invention are particularly efficacious for acne

scars and. . .

DETD Methods of the invention involve the **topical** administration of **dimethylaminoethanol** and/or other structurally related alkanolamines, or their biologically equivalent derivatives, to mammalian skin scars for the reduction and inhibition of. . . types of skin trauma. Active alkanolamine active ingredients may be applied alone, or in combination with other ingredients such as **lipoic** acid and/or **tyrosine** to enhance the efficacy of the scar treatment.

DETD However, only effective amounts of alkanolamines are needed to reduce scars, so generally **topical** application is accomplished in association with a carrier, and particularly one in which the alkanolamine active ingredient is soluble per. . . dermatologically acceptable carrier or vehicle (e.g., as a lotion, cream, ointment, soap, stick, or the like) so as to facilitate **topical** application and, in some cases, provide additional therapeutic effects as might be brought about, e.g., by moisturizing of the affected. . . simple solvent or dispersant such as water, it is generally preferred that the carrier comprise a composition more conducive to **topical** application, and particularly one which will form a film or layer on the skin to which it is applied so. . .

DETD Whether they are **topical** compositions directly applied to scar tissue or linaments embedded with alkanolamine active ingredients, some embodiments of this invention contain at. . .

DETD Scar-reducing **topical** compositions of the invention can comprise additional ingredients commonly found in skin care compositions, such as, for example, emollients, skin. . .

DETD Typical compositions of the invention comprise diethylaminoethanol alone; diethylaminoethanol and **lipoic** acid; a combination of diethylaminoethanol, **lipoic** acid, and **tyrosine**; and a combination of diethylaminoethanol, **lipoic** acid, **tyrosine**, and glycolic acid. Embodiments employing the occlusive effects of silicone pads or gel sheets to diminish scars generally employ higher. . . provide maximal efficacy. A preferred embodiment used in a double blind, placebo-controlled study was a composition containing 3% by weight **dimethylaminoethanol**, 5% **tyrosine**, 3% **lipoic** acid, and 7% glycolic acid.

CLM What is claimed is:

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the alkanolamine is selected from the group consisting of ethylaminoethanol, methylaminoethanol, **dimethylaminoethanol**, isopropanolamine, triethanolamine, isopropanoldimethylamine, ethylethanolamine, 2-butanolamine, choline, serine, and mixtures thereof.

3. A method according to claim 2 wherein the alkanolamine is **dimethylaminoethanol**.

14. A method for the treatment or inhibition of cutaneous scar tissue comprising applying to said tissue a composition containing from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of an alkanolamine selected from the group consisting of ethylaminoethanol, methylaminoethanol, **dimethylaminoethanol**, isopropanolamine, triethanolamine, isopropanoldimethylamine, ethylethanolamine, 2-butanolamine, choline, serine, and mixtures thereof.

15. A method according to claim 14 wherein the composition comprises **dimethylaminoethanol**.

19. A method for reducing cutaneous scar tissue comprising applying to said tissue a linament embedded with an effective amount of **dimethylaminoethanol**.

. . . method according to claim 19 wherein the linament is embedded with a

composition containing from about 0.1% to about 10% **dimethylaminoethanol** and at least one other ingredient selected from the group consisting of from about 0.1% to about 7% by weight **lipoic** acid, from about 0.1% to about 5% by weight **tyrosine**, from about 1% to about 10% by weight of glycolic acid, from about 0.5% to about 15% by weight ascorbyl. . .

=>

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:70014 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Treatment of acne using lipoic acid
INVENTOR(S):	Perricone, Nicholas V., 27 Coginchaug Ct., Guilford, CT, United States 06437

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6365623	B1	20020402
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-475514		19991230 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-415792, filed on 8 Oct 1999 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-971820, filed on 17 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5965618, issued on 12 Oct 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Travers, Russell
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Krinsky, Mary M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	714

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Active acne and acneiform scars are treated by **topical** application of a composition containing lipoic acid and/or a lipoic acid derivative such as dihydrolipoic acid, a lipoic or dihydrolipoic. . . amide, a lipoic or dihydrolipoic acid salt, and mixtures of any of these to reduce erythema, pore size, and scarring. **Topical** application of lipoic acid and/or a lipoic acid derivatives are advantageously used with at least one adjunct ingredient such as. . .

SUMM . . . abnormal keratinization and impaction in the pilosebaceous canal causing obstruction to sebum flow; and (3) proliferation of P. acnes. Thus, **topical** agents that remove comedones, such as **topical** retinoids are particularly effective because they normalize desquamination within the follicular orifice, which allows the sebum to flow freely onto. . . pruritis, burning/stinging, and scaling/flaking (Physicians' Desk Reference®, 54th ed. 2000, pp 502-503, 1104-1105, and 2139-2142, hereinafter referred to as "PDR"). **Topical** vitamin A preparations and benzoyl peroxide have been used to treat acne for some time. However, it has been recently. . . thickness, and deleterious changes in elastin and glycosaminoglycan content (Ibbotson, S. H., et al., J. Inves. Derm., 1999, 112: 933-938). **Topical** and oral antibiotics (especially tetracycline, erythromycin, and clindamycin) are sometimes prescribed for patients with inflammatory papules and pustules; but, in. . .

SUMM . . . been traditionally treated with invasive methods such as scar revision, laser ablation, and chemical peels. Non-invasive techniques have consisted of **topical** application of tretinoin, as well as the application of estrogens and α-hydroxy acids. None of these non-invasive procedures have been. . .

SUMM . . . patent publication (JP 63008315), lipoic acid in cosmetics at concentrations of 0.01% to 1%, preferably 0.05% to 0.5%, or in **topical** "quasi-drugs" at concentrations of 0.1% to 1.5%, preferably 0.5% to 1.0%, were suggested for inhibiting tyrosinase, and thus melanin formation,. . .

SUMM . . . intravenous, or infusions (column 3, lines 28 to 30, 51, 62 to 63 and 65), but solutions and emulsions for **topical** application were mentioned (column 6, lines 29 to 34 and 65 to 68, and column 8, lines 16 to 18).. . .

SUMM It is another and more specific objective of the invention to provide **topical** compositions and methods for acne lesion and acne scar treatment based upon the application of compositions containing lipoic

acid and/or. . .

SUMM . . . invention, which provides compositions and methods for the treatment of acne vulgaris, and improvements of currently employed therapies, which comprise **topical** application to skin areas exhibiting acne of an effective amount of **lipoic** acid, **lipoic** acid derivatives or mixtures thereof, typically in association with a dermatologically acceptable carrier. In most preferred embodiments, at least one. . . to, α-hydroxy acids such as glycolic and/or lactic acid; tocotrienols; fatty acid esters of ascorbic acid such as ascorbyl palmitate; **tyrosine**; antibiotics such as erythromycin, clindamycin, or tetracycline; retinoids such as tretinoin, adapalene, or tazarotene; or methyl- or ethyl-aminoalcohols such as **dimethylaminoethanol**. Benzoyl peroxide is included in some compositions. Adjunct ingredients enhance the efficacy of the treatment, and minimize or eliminate skin. . .

SUMM However, only effective amounts of lipoic acid are needed to treat acne and acneiform scars, so generally **topical** application to exposed or affected skin sites is accomplished in association with a carrier, and particularly one in which the. . .

SUMM . . . of a relatively simple solvent or dispersant, it is generally preferred that the carrier comprise a composition more conducive to **topical** application, and particularly one which will form a film or layer on the skin to which it is applied so. . .

SUMM . . . their effects, but minimizes or eliminates their side effects. Adjunct ingredients include, but are not limited to, not only retinoids, **topical** antibiotics, and benzoyl peroxide conventionally used in acne treatments, but also methyl-/ethyl-aminoalcohols, α-hydroxy acids, tyrosine tocotrienols, and fatty acid esters. . .

SUMM . . . provides a method for treating acne using less retinoid than would be required if a retinoid is used alone, because **topical** application of retinoids results in skin irritation in some patients. As set out in the PDR sections cited above, even. . .

SUMM Lipoic acid may also be used in combination with **topical** or oral antibiotics such as tetracycline, clindamycin, and erythromycin sometimes used for acne cases, particularly for patients with inflammatory papules. . .

SUMM It is an adavantage of the invention that **topical** application of **lipoic** acid provides a simple, non-invasive, nontoxic, over-the-counter **topical** method for treating all phases of acne. **Lipoic** acid compositions decrease erythema observed with acne pustules, papules and whiteheads, and a marked decrease in lesion numbers. The effect is enhanced by use of adjunct ingredients such as **dimethylaminoethanol**, α-hydroxy acids, and/or **tyrosine**. **Lipoic** acid compositions decrease pore size, minimizing sebum accumulation and keratinous debris that cause both whiteheads and blackheads observed in acne. **Lipoic** acid minimizes scar formation, and provides marked losses of scar borders and decreases in scar depth where scars have already formed. Topically applied **lipoic** acid also seems to fill in scar tissue, making it more equal to adjacent normal skin. Moreover, compositions containing **lipoic** acid with adjunct ingredients such as retinoids, α-hydroxy acids, **tyrosine**, and/or **dimethylaminoethanol**, appear to successfully treat active acne lesions without harming surrounding skin tissue. And with these physical effects, persons using **lipoic** acid **topical** compositions experience a reducion in the social and psychological stress often associated with acne patients suffering facial disfigurements.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . according to claim 1 wherein the composition further comprises a methyl- or ethyl-aminoalcohol ingredient selected from the group consisting of **dimethylaminoethanol**, monomethylaminoethanol, diethylaminoethanol, monoethylaminoethanol, their propanol and butanol

counterparts, derivatives acylated with organic acids, and mixtures thereof.

12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the aminoalcohol ingredient is **dimethylaminoethanol**.

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:224254 USPATFULL
TITLE: Sunscreen compositions containing a dibenzoylmethane derivative
INVENTOR(S): Cole, Curtis, Ringoes, NJ, United States
Natter, Florence, Hillsborough, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., Skillman, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6444195	B1	20020903
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EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . tocopheryl acetate; retinoids such retinol, retinal, retinyl palmitate, retinyl acetate, and retinoic acid; hormones such as estrogens and dihydroxyandrostene dione; 2-**dimethylaminoethanol** ; **lipoic** acid; amino acids such a proline and **tyrosine** ; lactobionic acid; self-tanning agents such as dihydroxy acetone; dimethyl aminoethanol; acetyl-coenzyme A; niacin; riboflavin; thiamin; ribose; electron transporters such as. . .

DETD . . . antioxidants, preservatives, and chelating agents are listed in pp. 1612-13, 1626, and 1654-55 of the ICI Handbook. In addition, the **topical** compositions useful herein can contain conventional cosmetic adjuvants, such as dyes, opacifiers (e.g., titanium dioxide), pigments, and fragrances.

DETD . . . the skin or hair of a human. The cosmetic compositions useful in the subject invention, thus, involve formulations suitable for **topical** application to mammalian skin or hair, the formulation comprising (i) dibenzoylmethane derivative(s), (ii) a diester or polyester of a naphthalene. . . compounds/agents such as the other UV-A or UV-B absorbers/reflectors listed herein, and/or other cosmetically active agents and (v) a cosmetically-acceptable **topical** carrier. The term "cosmetically-acceptable **topical** carrier" refers to a carrier for **topical** use that is capable of having the dibenzoylmethane, the diester or polyester of a naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, the benzophenone derivative. . .

DETD The **topical** compositions useful in the present invention may be used for a variety of cosmetic uses, including, but not limited to,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . hydroxy acids, benzoyl peroxide, sulfur resorcinol, D-panthenol, hydroquinone, anti-inflammatory agents, skin lightening agents, antimicrobial agents, antifungal agents, vitamins, retinoids, hormones, 2-**dimethylaminoethanol**, lipoic acid, amino acids, lactobionic